

YALCHIKOVA [2] 3
Apparatus for determining the water separation of clay cement at high temperature. R. I. Skibchenko and E. I. Yalchikova. Novosti Neftegazovoj Tekhniki, Neftepromysl, Dec 1956, No. 6, 3-5.—The water sepa. of clay cements is

very important and characteristic for its quality and must be systematically controlled in oil-well cements. The existing control method can be applied only at normal temp. and therefore is limited to shallow wells. For wells of 4000-6000 m., where the temp. is about 120-160°, the present method is completely unsuitable. A special app. for studying the water sepa. of clay in cement at temps. above 120° has been developed and is described in detail. Various clay cements were tested at temps. of 25-160° and pressures of 5, 10, 20, and 30 atm. Testing cements at 20 and 30 atm. and at temps. of 50-150° showed no great differences. It is demonstrated by curves that the water-sepa. of clay cements generally increases w/ the temp. For cements which were treated with ignition the water sepa. did not increase.

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10000 copies of this document were printed on 10000 sheets of paper. The total cost of printing was \$10000.

USSR.

Apparatus for determining the viscosity and the static displacement pressure of clay mortar at higher temperatures. R. I. Shishelenko and L. Yaichnikova. Novosti Neftegaz Tekh., Neftepromyslovoe Delo 1959, No. 6, 6-9.—The existing methods for detg. the viscosity and the static displacement pressure for clay mortar can be used only at temps. up to 100°. For higher temps., they were absolutely useless. Therefore, a new app. was constructed which was different from the others in that it consisted of 2 concentric cylinders and was completely airtight. The app. and the procedure are described in detail. First the clay mortar to be tested was heated for 20 min. at the testing temp., then the static pressure and the viscosity were detd. Quite a number of complex processes take place in the clay mortar while heating it at higher temps. The nature of them had so far not been investigated. Among others, precipitation and coagulation processes take place. The course and the trend of these processes are influenced by many factors but first of all the content and the nature of the electrolyte play a major role. Preliminary studies on this subject at temp. up to 100° indicated that at increasing temps., the static displacement pressure grows likewise. For a few clay or mortar mixts., a decrease of the static displacement pressure was recorded at temps. above 120°. The viscosity generally decreases at higher temps., although, for some mortars at certain temp. intervals an increase of the viscosity is mentioned, which further at still higher temps. decrease again. The authors, therefore, thought it necessary to obtain new data on this subject. In this paper further studies are conducted and a formulation was prep'd. for producing clay mortars, which can be used for drilling, especially deep oil wells.

H. G. Voelker

LANTSEVITSKAYA, S.A.; YAISHNIKOVA, Ye.A.

Cements with an initial setting of 2-6 hours. Azerb.neft.khoz.
35 no.8:9-11 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Oil well cementing)

YAKOV, S.I.

- 26
1. "Distribution of Tangential Planes to Surfaces of the Congruence of Straight Lines in the Hyperbolic Space." A. KRASSEV, PP 235-237.
2. "Measuring the Activation Energy of Adsorption Levels in Lead Sulfide." IV. BULYK and L. SKIBA, PP 239-242 (English Summary).
3. "A New Precise Differential Manometer for Laboratory Purposes" I. TOUNDSEV and I. SEMENOV, PP 243-246.
4. "Microquantitative Determination of Chlorine and Iodine Zines" N. GUDZINSKI and K. KOEV, PP 247-250.
5. "Comparative Amino Acid Content of the Meats of Game Fowl Spotted Sal. YATKOV, PP 251-254.
6. "One Method of Determining Sulfur From the Krebs-Krogh Limestone Ore" N. YANKELEV, PP 255-257.
7. "Absorption of Nitrogen Oxides in the Vibrating Glass of Sodium Hydroxide Solutions" Part I, O. KARAEV, Chr. BALANOV, L. BOGDANOV and D. TAIKOV, PP 259-262.
8. "On the Rate of Absorption of Pure Gases" D. TAIKOV, D. ZILKOV and C. SALAREW (IN ENGLISH) PP 263-265.
9. "Effect of Some Inorganic Additives on the Reduction of Copper Oxide by Carbon Dioxide at Low Temperatures" H.S. KURZHATEV, PP 267-270.
10. "Saponite from the Radka Mine, Bulgaria" B. BASSIN" M.G. ALBORNOK, PP 271-274 (English Summary).
11. "Aluminum Saponite from sverdlovsk, Ardin Basin" T. TODOROVNA PP 275-278 (English Summary).
12. "Regarding the Experimental Variability of Escherichia coli" S. GABANOV, PP 279-281.
13. "Studies on the Formation of Capsule by Certain Strains of *Escherichia* *Antarctica* *In Vitro*" G. IV. HABITOV, PP 283-285.
14. "Antibodies and the Reticuloendothelial System. Fixation Activity in Macs Treated with Crude Iron Saponite" A. ZOLOTOV, O. SCHERBOV and D. STOROV, PP 287-290.
15. "Electron Microscopic Study of Lungs of Snakes" H. KRASSEV, PP 281-294.
16. "Human Leptospirosis Due To Leptospira Serogroup in Bulgaria" I. KUTUMBEV, PP 295-298.

YAISHNIKOVA, Ye.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Physicomechanical properties of weighted cement under high temperature. Trudy AzNII DN no.5:180-187 '57. (MIRA 12:4)
(Cement)

YAISHNIKOVA, Ye.A.

Effect of temperature on the water loss in drilling fluids. Azerb.neft.
khoz. 38 no.12:13-15 D '59. (MIRA 13:10)
(Oil well drilling fluids)

TER-GRIGOR'YAN, A.I., inzh.; AVETISYAN, A.A., inzh.; GASAN-DZHALALOV,
A.B., inzh.; GUHMAN, M.I., inzh. [deceased]; DAVTYAN, S.Kh.,
inzh.; DADASHEV, B.B., kand.tekhn.nauk [deceased]; DANIELYANTS,
A.A., inzh.; DEDUSENKO, G.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; IOANESYAN, R.A.,
inzh.; KARASIK, T.Ye., inzh.; KULIEV, I.P., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KULI-ZADE, K.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; LANGLEBEN, M.L., kand.tekhn.
nauk; MADERA, R.S., inzh.[deceased]; MIKHAYLOV, V.R., inzh.;
MURADOV, I.M., inzh.; POLYAKOV, Z.D., inzh.; PROTASOV, G.N., kand.
tekhn.nauk; SAROYAN, A.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; SEID-RZA, M.K., kand.
tekhn.nauk; TARANKOV, V.V., inzh.; FRIDMAN, M.Ye., inzh.; SHNEYDEROV,
M.R., kand.tekhn.nauk; YAISHNIKOVA, Ye.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHTEYN-
GEL', A.S., red.izd-va

[Driller's handbook] Spravochnik burovogo mastera. Izd.2., ispr.
1 dop. Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos.izd-vo neft.i nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry,
1960. 783 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(oil well drilling)

YAISHNIKOVA, Ye.A.; YUZBASHEVA, Ye.G.; GARAYEV, Sh.G.

Chemical processing of clay muds in the Dashgil' Area. Trudy
AzNII DN no.9:122-127 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Dashgil' region—Oil well drilling fluids)

YUZBASHEVA, Ye.G.; YAISHNIKOVA, Ye.A.

Study of the lubricating properties of clay muds. Azerb. neft.
khoz 40 no.11:15-17 N '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Oil well drilling fluids)

YES'MAN, Bogdan Iosifovich; DEDUSENKO, Galina Yakovlevna;
YAISHNIKOVA, Yevstol'ya Aleksandrovna; LATUKHINA, Ye.I.,
ved. red.; YAKOVLEVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.

[Effect of temperature on deep drilling processes] Vliyanie
temperatury na protsess burenija glubokikh skvazhin. [By]
B.I.Es'man i dr. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 150 p.
(MIRA 16:2)

(Oil wells—Thermal properties)

YUZBASHEVA, Ye.G.; YAISHNIKOVA, Ye.A.

Additives improving the lubricating properties of clay muds.
Sbor. nauch.-tekhn. inform. Azerb. inst. nauch.-tekhn. inform.
(MIRA 18:9)
Ser. Neft. prom. no.4:62-66 '63.

LITVINNOVA, T.P.; LYUKSHENKOV, A.G. [deceased]; Prinimali uchastiye: YALTSKAYA,
V.Ya., studenta; ZUBOVA, T.F., studentka; DENISOVA, I.D., studentka;
MIRZOYEVA, Ye.Kh., studentka; OBOLENSKAYA, L.V., studentka; BELYAEVA,
Z.D., studentka; BORDOVICH, Kh.D., studentka; OKUNEVA, N.F., studentka

Determination of the amount of water retained in plant raw material
in preparing infusions and decoctions. Apt. delo 10 no.5:8-11 S-0
'61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Farmatsevticheskiy fakul'tet I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.
(BOTANY, MEDICAL) (WATER)
(CHEMISTRY, MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL)

3

S/133/62/009/007/003/014
A054/A127

AUTHORS: Goncharov, I.A.; Yem, A.P.; Konovalov, V.S.; Lapitskiy, V.I.;
Marakhovskiy, I.S.; Pilonov, V.A.; Khitrik, S.I.; Yaltskiy, A.K.

TITLE: Determination of the optimum composition of silico-chromane and its
application in alloying 14KhGS (14KhGS) grade steel

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 7, 1962, 615 - 616

TEXT: Tests were carried out (with the cooperation of A.S. Rabinovich,
G.T. Duzenko, N.V. Fal'chik, M.I. Vaynshtok, P.L. Konstantinov, et al.) on the
application of silicochromane (with 15 - 18% Si, 25 - 40% Mn and 25 - 35% Cr) in
alloying 14KhGS grade steel. (The application of this ternary alloy was pro-
posed by V.F. Nazov, I.S. Marakhovskiy, I.M. Leykin, A.A. Khomutov, A.A. Podgo-
rodetskiy.) Silicochromane for the tests was produced from ferromanganese, fer-
rochrome, ferrosilicon, etc.; the test steel was smelted in a 10-kg induction
furnace and in 15-ton and 220-ton open-hearth furnaces. Besides testing ferro-
chromane with various percentages of the main components, the investigations al-
so covered the possibility of adding this alloy to the steel without its previous

Card 1/3

3

5/133/62/000/007/003/014
A054/A127

Determination of the optimum composition

reduction. When ferrochromane was added to the bath without previous reduction, the burning out of manganese was 35%, that of silicon 80 - 85%, while, when it was added to the reduced bath the corresponding values were not more than 4 - 5 and 45 - 50%. The burning loss of chrome is not greatly affected by the degree of bath-reduction. By reference to laboratory tests, silicochromane with 32 - 3½% Mn, 35 - 36% Si and 18 - 19% Cr was used in the pilot plant tests with a 15-ton open-hearth furnace. In these tests silicochromane replaced silicoranganese in preliminary reduction and ferrochrome + ferromanganese in alloying. The burning loss of manganese was 5 - 7%, that of silicon 50 - 55% and of chrome 16 - 18% in this test series. When 50% of silicochromane was added in the furnace and 50% in the ladle, the losses of silicon were decreased to 42% and the total amount of the alloy required for reduction and alloying dropped by 10%. The loss of manganese increased to 15%, while the burning loss of chrome remained unchanged (15%). Similar results were obtained for the 220-ton furnace. The optimum composition for silicochrome was found to be 35 - 38% Mn, 32 - 35% Si and 21 - 23% Cr. The distribution of the main elements in the height of the ladle was more uniform than with reduction according to the conventional methods. The amount of gases also decreased when silicochromane was used. As to nonmetallic inclu-

Card 2/3

3
S/133/62/000/007/003/014
A054/A127

Determination of the optimum composition

sions the metal reduced by silicochromane showed silicate inclusions mainly in the skin of the ingot bottom, evidently because they could not float due to the lower liquidity of the metal caused by the addition of great amounts of ferro-alloys in the ladle. This, however, can be corrected by using exothermic ferro-alloys. There is 1 figure.

Card 3/3

LAPITSKIY, V.I.; STUPAR', N.I.; RUDICHEV, K.P.; OLEKSENKO, V.V.;
YAITSKIY, A.K.

Pouring rimmed steel into bottle shaped ingot molds. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.11:65-69 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

GOL'DFARB, E.M.; GONCHAROV, I.A.; SABEL'NIKOV, A.G.; SOROKO, L.N.; TAYTS, N.Yu.;
FAYN3HTEYN, I.G.; FILONOV, V.A. [deceased]; YAITSKIY, A.K.

Investigating the solidification of large ingots of rectangular cross -
section. Stal' 23 no.1:22-25 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i Zavod "Zaporozhstal'".
(Steel ingots) (Solidification)

YAITSKIY, A. L.

Bee Culture - Sal'sk Region

Apiaires in the Sal'skii steppe. Pchelovodstvo No. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952 Uncl.

ARBUZOV, Yu.N.; ARBUZOV, L.S.; GIDALEVICH, B.A ; POPOV, V.S.,
red.; NATSIK, P.T., red.; YAITSKIY, G.G., red.;
KOMENDANT, K.P., red.

[Building materials of Kherson Province; mineral raw
material base] Stroitel'nye materialy Khersonskoi ob-
lasti; mineral'no-syr'evaia baza. Kiev, Gosstroizdat
USSR, 1964. 102 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Dneprogeologiya, trust.

ASSONOV, Aleksandr Danilovich; SHEPELYAKOVSKIY, Konstantin Zakharovich; LANKIN, Petr Aleksandrovich; YAITSKOV, S.A., inzh.; SHKLYAROV, I.N., inzh.; RABIN, M.O., inzh.; SENYUSHKIN, N.V.; ZHIVOTOVSKIY, A.N.; BORISOV, N.I.; SHMYKOV, A.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; LOZINSKIY, M.G., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsentent; MODEL', B.I., tekhn.red.

[Gas cementation with induction heating] Gazovaya tsementatsiya s induktsionnym nagrevom. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1958. 87 p. (MIRA 11:12)
(Cementation(Metallurgy))

S/182/61/000012/004/004
D038/D112

AUTHOR: Yaitskov, S.A.

TITLE: Peculiarities of scale formation during the induction heating
of steel forge billets

PERIODICAL: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 12, 1961, 32-36

TEXT: The author describes experiments made to establish the effect of various factors on scale-formation on steel forge billets during induction heating. The experiments were made with cylindrical samples of grade 45 steel, 38 mm in diameter and 65 mm high, which were heated in two inductors, into one of which heat-insulating ceramic cylinders were inserted for comparison. Two types of induction heating were used: normal through induction heating, in which the billet surface temperature was continuously increased, and accelerated isothermal induction heating, in which the billet surface was rapidly heated up to final forging temperature during the initial period, after which the blanks were held at this temperature until the end of the process. The following factors were considered: heating

Card 1/2

S/182/61/000/012/004/004

D038/D112

Peculiarities of scale ...

time, heating temperature, type of heating, billet diameter, length of the inductor, position of the inductor (i.e. vertical, horizontal or inclined), presence of ceramic heat-insulating cylinder in the inductor. The author is of the opinion that the use of accelerated isothermal induction heating in the long inductor with a small gap between the billet and the inner surface will result in further reduction of scale-formation. There are 2 tables, 9 figures and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 2/2

MASSEN, V.A.; MIOSLAVSKIY, I.L.; PAVLOV, S.P.; POGODILOV, M.N.; SHEVELEV,
A.Ye.; KUNITSA, S.S.; YAKOVLEV, V.G.; CHESNOKOV, V.K.; KRYLOV,
B.F.; SHIKHANOVICH, B.A.; YAITSKOV, S.A.

Proposals awarded prizes at the 16th All-Union Contest for
Electric Power Economies. Prom.energ. 17 no.10:12-14 0
'62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Technological innovations—Competitions)

YAITSKOV, Sergey Aleksandrovich; SNOPKOV, M.A., inzh., red.;
STEPANCHENKO, N.S., red. izd-va; VLADIMIROVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Rapid isothermal induction heating of forging blanks] Uskorennyi
izotermicheskii induktsionnyi nagrev kuznechnykh zagotovok. Mo-
skva, Mashgiz, 1962. 92 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Forging) (Induction heating)

SOV/142-58-4-8/30

AUTHOR: Yakab, I.

TITLE: On the Theory of the Operating Regimes of Tube Generators with Independent Excitation (K teorii rezhimov lampovogo generatora s nezavisimym vozbuzhdeniyem)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy - Radiotekhnika, 1958, Nr 4, pp 434-444 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper analyzes the working of a generator with independent excitation with random phase relations and complicated, harmonic voltage. The paper then solves the problem of a maximum theoretical efficiency by using the upper harmonics in the anode circuit of the generator. First the general tube generator theory is presented. The working of a generator is studied, rejecting the hypothesis of the purely active and ideally resonant nature of the anode load. Moreover, the author describes a theoretical apparatus, suitable for analyzing working regimes. The solution of one of the problems arising from this generalization of the

Card 1/4

SOV/142-58-4-8/30

On the Theory of the Operating Regimes of Tube Generators with
Independent Excitation

generator theory is given: i.e. determining the form of anode voltage which gives the best power relationship in the generator. The dynamic characteristics of the generator in the plane $i = \text{constant}$ are investigated and all values are expressed by circuit integrals taken along the dynamic curve. The case of the ideally resonant load corresponds to the rectilinear characteristic: i.e. the ellipse corresponds to a complex load close to resonance when the reactance to the basic frequency is much greater than the reactance to the harmonics so that the voltage drop caused by the upper harmonics can be ignored. When the anode voltage also contains upper harmonics, then instead of an ellipse, a closed curve of a much higher order is obtained. The optimum working regime must ensure a given working power with the highest possible efficiency and good utilization of the tube according to current and voltage as well as the greatest power which a given tube can develop, without exceeding the permissible power

Card 2/4

SOV/142-58-4-8/30

On the Theory of the Operating Regimes of Tube Generators with
Independent Excitation

losses. In order to calculate the optimally overloaded working regime, data are given in a table for the tube G-431 operating in a critical, optimal-critical and optimal-overloaded condition. The paper also shows possibilities for approximate achievement of an optimum operating regime. Apparently, the most suitable approach is not to approximate the load characteristic with some other approximate curve which would enable a synthesis of the load to be achieved in the form of an uncomplicated circuit. There are 1 table, 5 sets of graphs and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra teoreticheskikh osnov elektrotehniki Moskovskogo ordena Lenina energeticheskogo instituta
(Chair for the Theoretical Bases of Electrical Engineering, Moscow Order of Lenin Energetics Institute)

Card 3/4

40543

R/016/62/007/001/002/002

1004/I204

26.2311

AUTHOR: Yukab, I., Zaharesku, A. and Dumitresku, L.

TITLE: A method of measurement of the speed of propagation of shock waves

PERIODICAL: Revue de mecanique appliquee v. 7, no. 1, 1962. 173-183

TEXT: Described is a method of velocity measurement of waves propagating in a shock tube. The measurement is based on registration of the time interval between the moments of passing of the wave across two fixed marks 700 m apart. The instant of passage of the wave is detected by special capacity transducers with very low inertia. A special oscillographic chronograph was developed for measurement of the time interval. It employs a spiral time base and the measured time interval, Δt , is represented by an arc of the spiral given by $\varphi = 2\pi f \Delta t$, where f is the frequency (2000 cps in the present case) of the voltages which form the time base and φ is the central angle of the spiral arc. The probable accuracy of the method is 0.3%; the main sources of error are a) inaccuracy in the estimation of the spiral arc length, b) inequality of the amplitudes of the two voltages which form the spiral time base, c) deviation of the phase shift between these voltages from 90°, d) presence of harmonics in the time base voltages, e) dependence of the sensitivity of one pair of the deflecting plates upon the voltage impressed upon the other pair, and f) errors resulting from the modulation process of the voltages which form the spiral time base. There are 12 figures.

Card 1/1

GERO, S.; FARKAS, K.; GERGELI, I.; YAKAB, I.; CHEKELI, I.; VIRAG, S.;
TSUPPON, A.

Preventive effects of β -lipoprotein immunization in the development
of experimental cholesterol atherosclerosis. Vest.AMN SSSR 16 no.3:
20-27 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. 3-ya Meditsinskaya klinika Budapeshtskogo universiteta, Otdel
patologii Budapeshtskogo gosudarstvennogo revmatologicheskogo
instituta. (ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (LIPOPROTEINS)

8(3)

AUTHOR:

Yakab, I. G.

SOV/161-58-2-6/30

TITLE:

On the Calculation of the Periodical Performances in Linear
Systems (O raschete periodicheskikh rezhimov v lineynykh
sistemakh)

PERIODICAL:

Nauchnye doklady vysshey shkoly. Elektromekhanika i
avtomatika, 1958, Nr 2, pp 46 - 53 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A method of calculating a stabilized performance under the action of periodical but nonharmonic external forces on the linear system is given. This is one of the methods leading to Duhamel (Dyuamel') integral-type formulae. The present method differs from the other ones by its more general character and by leading to a more compact and more evident final formula. By its structure, this formula conforms to the general system of calculation methods for electric circuits. The given method is based upon the separation of the periodic component from the total solution of the differential equation representing the process. The periodical function $\xi(t)$ in the final formula (7) is a function of the properties of the circuit and of the period of the external influence. It is a

Card 1/2

On the Calculation of the Periodical Performances in SOV/161-58-2-6/30
Linear Systems

system function and can be considered as a periodical impulse reaction of the system (periodical impulse resistance or conductivity). The impulse resistances, the transient resistance $x(t)$ and the periodical resistance $\xi(t)$ can be considered as a generalization of the resistance of an electric circuit. The formulae (2) and (7) may be reputed to be particular generalizations of Ohm's law in transient and periodical nonharmonic operations. The formula (7) holds for any linear system. A simple method for the determination of the function $\xi(t)$ is given. Finally, the method is illustrated by two examples. There are 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra teoretycheskikh osnov elektrotehniki Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (Chair for Theoretical Principles of Electrical Engineering of the Moscow Power Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: March 22, 1958

Card 2/2

L 40340-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T IJP(c) RM/WW

ACC NR: AP6007524

SOURCE CODE: UR/0419/65/000/002/0096/0098

AUTHOR: Byal'kevich, P. L.; Yakabson, B. V.; Hayduk, K. A.; Sakalow, A. D.

29

ORG: None

B

TITLE: Using peat as an active filler in plastic made from molding powders

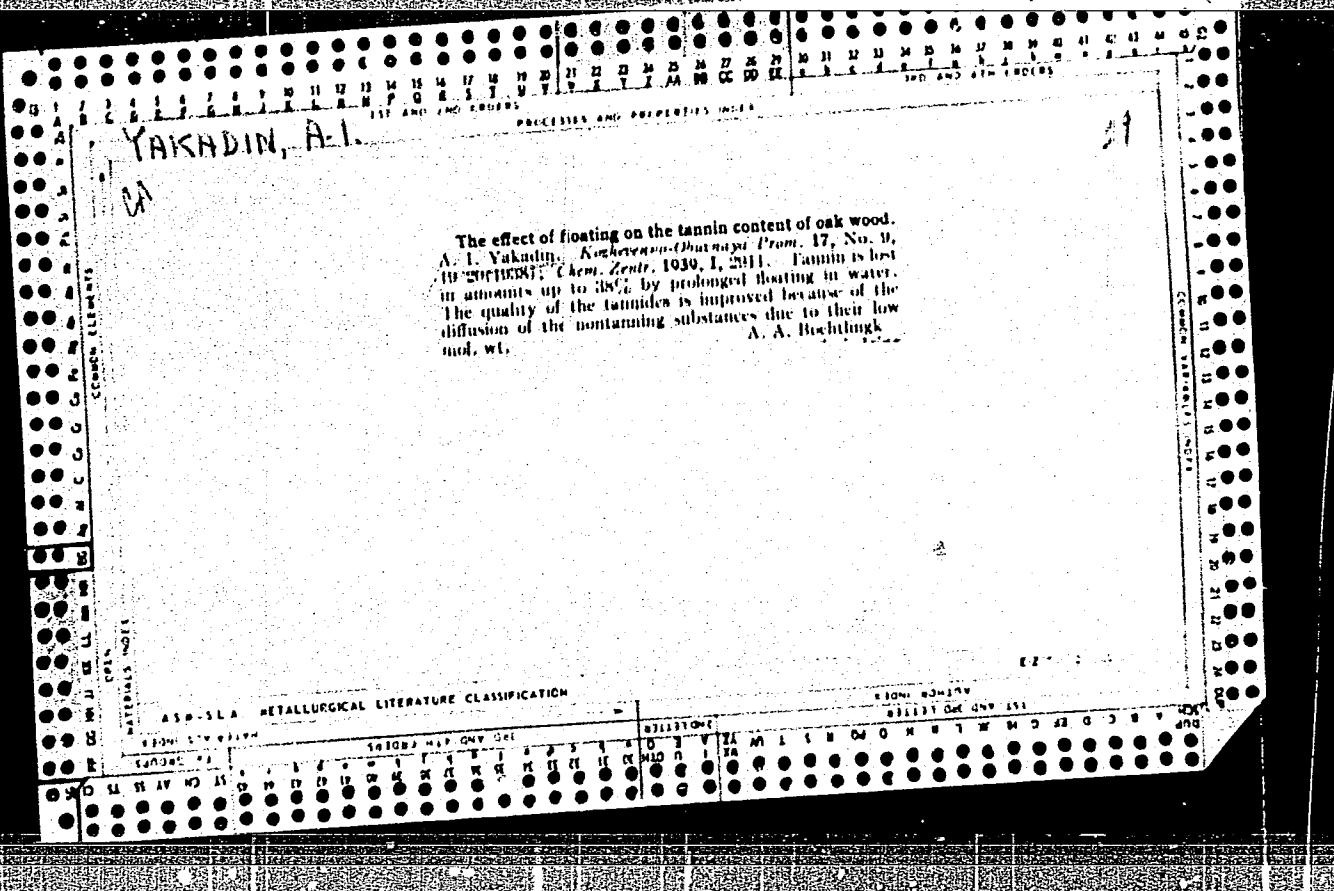
SOURCE: AN BSSR. Vestsi. Seryya khimichnykh navuk, no. 2, 1965, 96-98

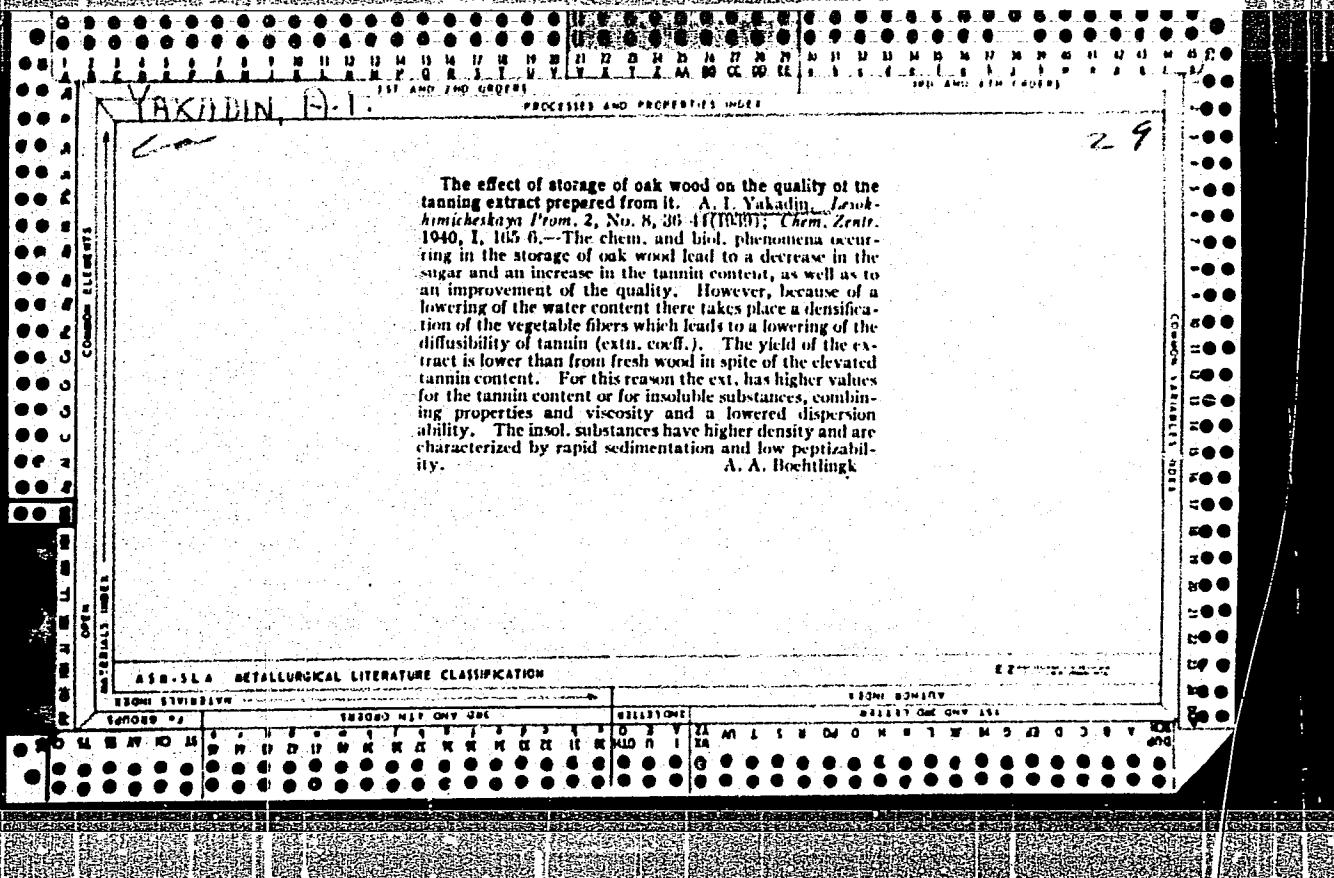
TOPIC TAGS: plastic filler, processed plant product, material crushing, synthetic material, phenolformaldehyde

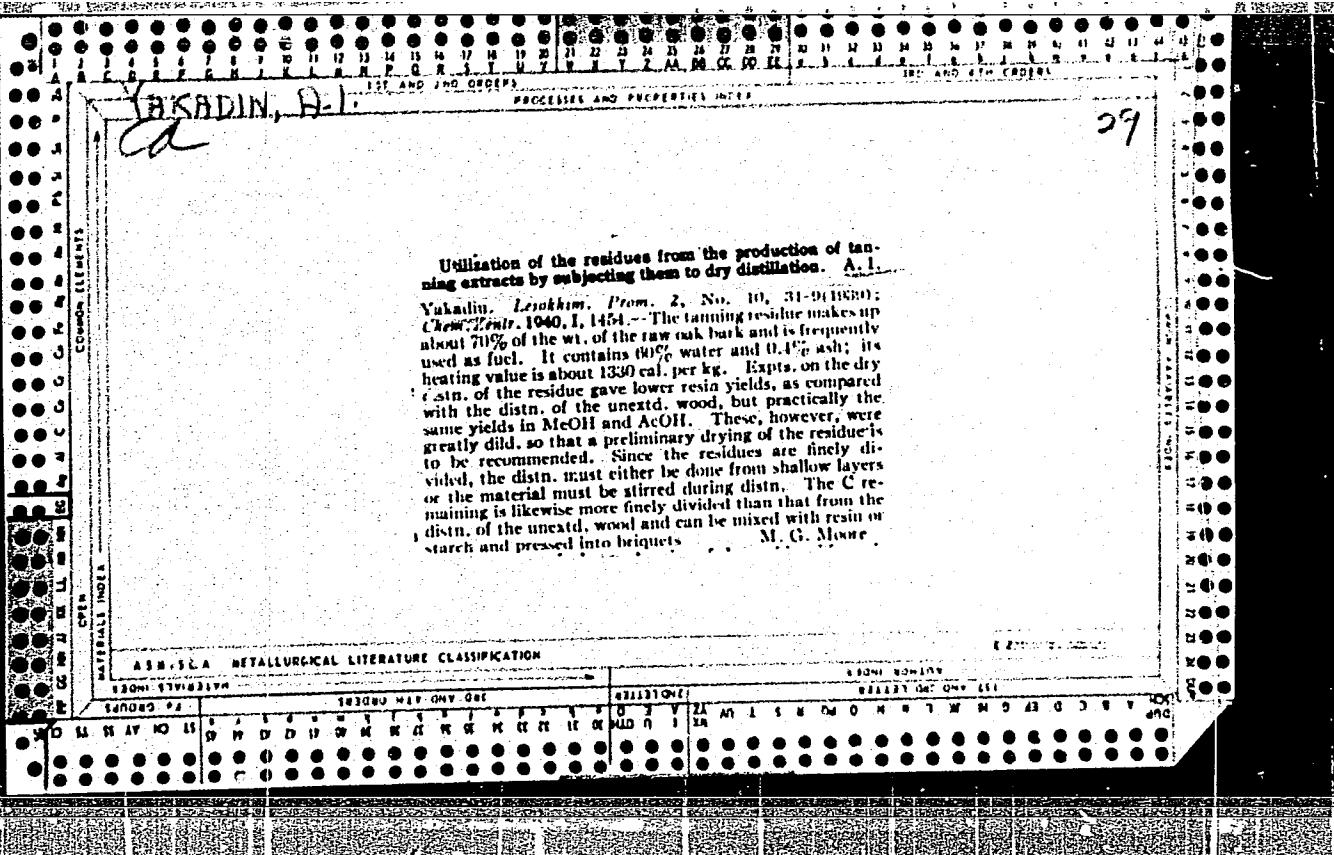
ABSTRACT: It is shown that pine-moss peat subjected to 30% decomposition by heat may be used as a filler in producing standard phenolformaldehyde plastics from molding powders. Analysis of the raw material showed the following composition: benzene--3.91%; hydrolyzable material--31.26% including 14.50% fulvic acid and 34.80% humic acid; nonhydrolyzable residue--22.81%; ash--14.33%. The peat was air-dried, crushed to a particle size of 0.25 mm and subjected to heat treatment in a thermostatically controlled vacuum at 150, 200 and 250°C for 10, 30, 60, 90 and 120 minutes. It was found that the most effective heat treatment is 250°C for 60 minutes. This type of filler increases the strength and reduces the hygroscopic properties of molding powders without changing the remaining indices in conformity with GOST 5689-60. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUEM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 005

red
Card 1/1

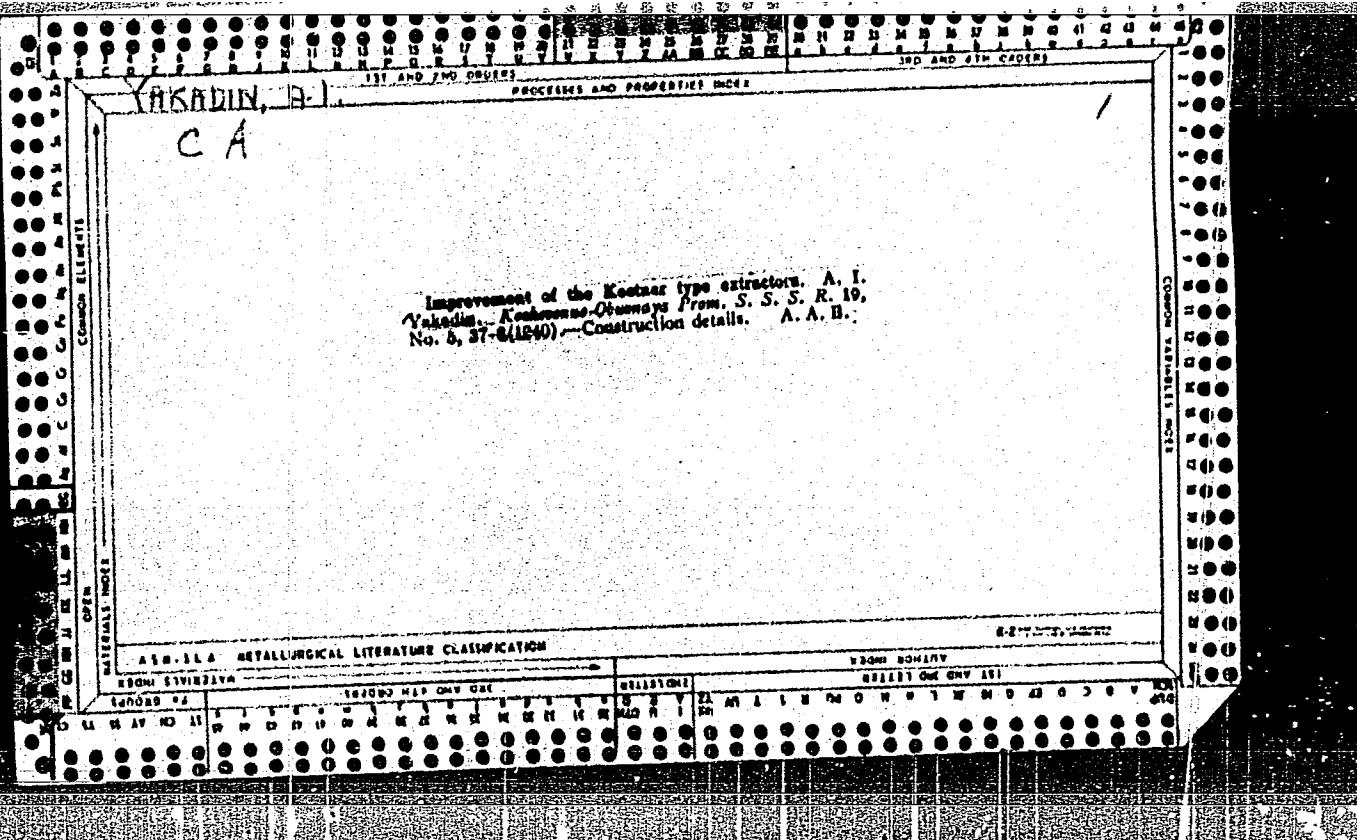






"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

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YAKADIN A. I.

28452

Myekotoryye ryezyervy povyshchye niya ryentabyelnosti ekstraktovykh zavodov. Lyezgaya
prom-stv., 1949. No. 8, S. 5-6 - Bibliogr: 5 Nazv

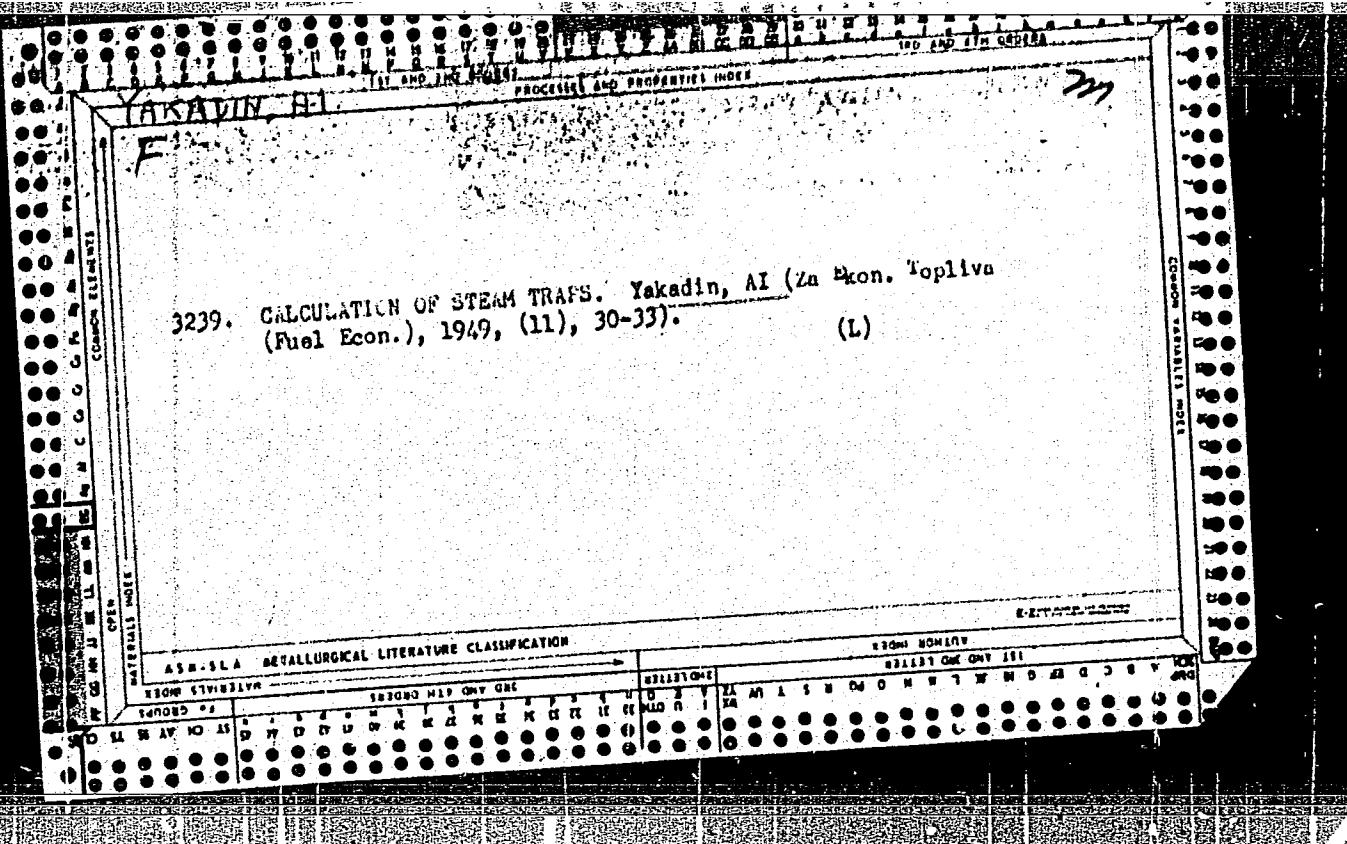
D. Myekhovaya promyshlyennostb

SO: LETOPIS No. 34

YAKADIN, A. I.

27073 YAKADIN, A. I. Uproshchennyj kondensatsionnyj gorshok. Za ekonomiyu topliva,
1949, No.8, s. 22-24.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 36, 1949



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820008-6"

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Mechanization of the loading and unloading of short logs Moskva, Gosles-bumizdat, 1952. 38p. (54-18065)

TS835.I2

GRADIN, A. I.

Production of oak extract · Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo legkoi promyshl.,
1952. 159. (53-19176)

SD543.I15

YAKABIN, A. I.

Condensation economy of industrial enterprises Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo,
1952. 300 p. (54-18073)

TP156.C6I2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820008-6

VAKADIN AI

*Exact or time of cutting and/or
destroying material*

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820008-6"

YAKADIN, A.I.

YAKADIN, A.I., inzhener

Mechanizing the opening and closing of diffuser bottoms. Leg.
prom.15 no.8:51-52 Ag '55. (MLRA 8:10)
(Diffusers)

YAKADIN, A.I.; IUCHINA, I.I., red.; SHKULEVA, V.S., red.; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya.;
tekhn. red.

[Organizing and carrying out production at a tanning extract plant]
Organizatsia i sovershenstvovanie proizvodstva na zavode dubil'-
nykh ekstraktov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo M-va legkoi
promyshl. SSSR, 1956. 25 p. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo legkoy promyshlennosti.
Byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii.
(Tanning materials)

YAKADIN, A. I.

Call Nr: TJ 915 .II8

AUTHOR: Yakadin, A. I., Engineer

TITLE: Maintenance and Operation of Piston Compressors
(Ekspluatatsiya porshnevых kompressorov)

PUB. DATA: Gosudarstvennoye energeticheskoye izdatel'stvo,
Moscow-Leningrad, 1957, 248 pp., 10,000 copies

ORIG.AGENCY: None given

EDITORS: Editor: Armand, A. A.; Tech. Ed.: Medvedev, L. Ya.

PURPOSE: This book is designed for technicians, foremen and
operating engineers servicing piston compressors.

Card 1/2

Call Nr: TJ 915 .I18

Maintenance and Operation of Piston Compressors (Cont.)

COVERAGE: The book is based on the previous work by the same author entitled "Operation of Air Compressors", Gosenergoizdat, 1948. In this new edition, emphasis is placed upon the problems of maintenance of compressor plants, control of operation, safety techniques, failures, breakage, and trouble shooting. The book contains Russian contributions. No personalities are mentioned; there are 12 bibliographic references, all USSR.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

| | Page |
|---|------|
| Ch. 1. Compressors, Their Supervision and Maintenance | |
| 1. Fields of use of compressors | 5 |
| 2. Principles and types of piston air compressors | 7 |
| 3. Types of piston compressors | 13 |
| 4. Supervision and maintenance of compressor plants | 20 |
| Review questions | 22 |

Card 2/14

2

YAKADIN, A.I., inzh.

Effect of water quality on the production and quality of tanning
materials. Leg.prom. 17 no.8:16-17 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Tanning materials)

YAKADIN, A.I., inzh.

~~Effect of evaporation conditions on the quality of oak extract.~~
Leg. prom. 18 no. 5:44-45 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Tanning materials)

KRASUKHIN, M.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; YAKADIN, A.I.

Improving the quality of oak liquor. Leg.prom. 18 no.11:36-38
N 158. (MIRA 11:12)
(Tanning materials) (Oak)

YAKADIN, A. I.

Using lumbering and woodworking wastes in the production of
tanning extract. Kozh.-obuv.prom. no.6:27-30 Ja '59.

(MIRK 12:9)

(Wood waste) (Tanning materials)

YAKADIN, Aleksey Ivanovich; MELEYEV, A.S., red.; BORUNOV, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Condensing systems of industrial enterprises] Kondensatnoe
khoziaistvo promyshlennykh predpriatii. Izd.2., perer. i dep.
Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1960. 288 p. (MIRA 13:10)
(Condensation)

YAKADIN, A.I., inzh.

Chemical reprocessing of tan waste. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 2
no. 12;25-26 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Tanning—By-products)

YAKADIN, A.I.

Automatic weighing of raw materials for tanning extracts.
Koz.-obuv.prom.3 no.4:31-33 Ap '61. (MIHA 14:5)
(Tanning)
(Scales (Weighing instruments))

YAKADIN, A.I., inzh.

Use of chestnut as raw material for tanning extracts. Kozh,-
obuv.prom. 3 no.12:17-19 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Tanning materials)

YAKADIN, A.I. inzh.

New development in raw material accounting in the manufacture
of tanning extracts. Kozn.-obuv.prom. 4 no.6:28-30 Je '62.
(MIRA 15:6)

(Tanning materials)

YAKADIN, A.I., inzh.

Standards for oak wood extracts. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 6 no. 2;
18-19 F'64. (MIRA 17:5)

YAKADIN, A.I.

Instrument for determining the moisture of extracts. Kozh.-obuv.
prom. 6 no.8:36-38 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

YAKANIN, L.F.

86-12-16/29

AUTHOR: Yakanin, L.F., Maj of Technical Service

TITLE: Handwritten Bulletin (Rukopisnyy byulleten')

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vozdushnogo Flota, 1957,¹⁴⁰ Nr 12, p. 62 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In a few words it is mentioned in this article that in N ... unit a handwritten bulletin is published, in which the actual problems of military education and training are discussed.

Card 1/1

YAKANIN, L.F., mayor tekhnicheskoy sluzhby

Cadets must develop practical habits. Vest.Vozd.Fl. no.12:74-75
D '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(Airplanes—Electric equipment)

L 23831-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWF(v)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6007721 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/003/0120/0121

AUTHORS: Makarov, L. O.; Mechetner, B. Kh.; Nemirovskiy, L. E./ Yakhimovich, D.F.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for ultrasonic machining. Class 49, No. 178665

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 3, 1966, 120-121

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic machine tool, magnetostriction oscillator, ultrasonic machining

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for ultrasonic machining. The apparatus contains an acoustic head with a concentrator and a magnetostriction transducer. To increase the productivity of the process, the mounting of the concentrator and magnetostriction transducer in the housing of the acoustic head is in the form of supporting resonance flanges of variable thickness, e.g., with uniformly increasing wall thickness from the center to the periphery (see Fig. 1).

Cord 1/2

UDC: 621.9.048.6.06

L 23831-56

ACC NR. AP6007721

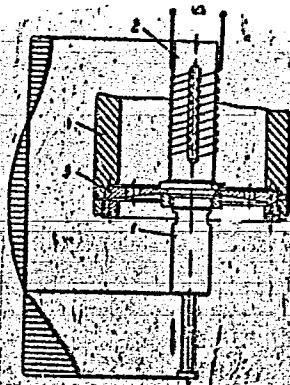


Fig. 1. 1 - concentrator;
2 - magnetostriction
transducer; 3 - resonance
flange; 4 - housing.

Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 13.20

SUBM DATE: 11feb62

Card 2/2 PV

YAKAS, V.

At Kaunas construction sites. Sov.profsoiuzy 3 no.3:41-45 Mr. '55.
(MIRA 8:4)

1. Predsedatel' postroykoma profsoyuza tresta No.2 Ministerstva
gorodskogo i sel'skogo stroitel'stva Litovskoy SSR.
(Kaunas--Construction industry) (Kaunas--Trade unions)

YAKATOSH, B.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Using radieisotopes in woodworking. Der. prom. 6 ne.5:9-10 My '57.
(MIRA 10:6)

1. Rostovskiy na Donu inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut.
(Radieisotopes--Industrial applications) (Woodworking industries)

ALEKSEEV, Vyacheslav Yevgen'yevich; KVASNIKOV, A.V., doktor tekhn.
nauk, prof., retsentent; YAKAYTIS, F.L., doktor tekhn. nauk,
prof., retsentent; YANOVSKIY, I.L., inzh., red.[deceased];
SHEYNFAYN, L.I., red.izd-va; GARNUKHINA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Theory of rocket engines]Teoriia raketnykh dvigatelei. Mo-
skva, Oborongiz, 1962. 476 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Airplanes—Rocket engines) (Rockets (Aeronautics))

(Space vehicles—Propulsion systems)

YAKERSON, A.A.

Operation of transportation offices. Vest. sviazi 20 no.10:26-27 0
'60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Starshiy inzhener Pochtovogo upravleniya Ministerstva svyazi
USSR.
(Transportation, Automotive)

YAKERSON, Aleksandr Abramovich, starshiy inzhener; SALITAN, L.S., redaktor;
BERESLAVSKAYA, L.Sh., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

{In the communication transportation offices} V transportnykh kon-
torakh sviazi. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i
radio, 1956. 21 p. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Pochtovoye upravleniye Ministerstva sviazi URSR (for Yakerson).
(Transportation, Automotive)

TSVETAYEV, N.; BEYZER, P.; YAKERSON, B., kreditnyy inspektor; KROL', V.

Effectiveness of State Bank credit in financing the mechanization of production. Den. i kred. 17 no.8:54-59 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Nachal'nik proizvodstvenno-eksploatatsionnogo otdela Moldavskoy respublikanskoy kontory Gosbanka (for Tsvetayev). 2. Nachal'nik otdela kreditovaniya predpriyatiy sovnarkhoza Moldavskoy SSR (for Beyzer). 3. Starshiy inzh.-ekonomist Izumskogo parovozremontnogo zavoda (for Krol').

(Moldavia--Machinery in industry--Finance)

YAKERSON, B.

Bank control over the carrying out of production cost plans.
Den.1 kred. 18 no.2:66-68 F '60. (MIRA 13:1)
(Moldavia--Banks and banking)
(Moldavia--Costs, Industrial)

GOLOSEYEV, G.Ya.; YAKERSON, B.L.

On the practicability of norms. Uch. zap. Kish. '61. 53:153-164
(MIRA 15:1)

(Moldavia--Production standards)

YAKERSON, Matvey Semenovich; TSYBUL'SKIY, Vladimir Abramovich. Prinimali
uchastiye: LABUDIN, I.A.; FEDOROV, Ye.L.; KELLO, I.O.; CHIZHEVSKIY,
A.L.; POLENOV, A.N.; HIKITIN, M.N.; IVANOV, I.I.; GEYET, N.V.;
FEDOROV, Ye.V.; FEDOSOV, M.G. YEGOROVA, K.I., red.; OHOSHIKO,
N.G., tekhn.red.

[The "Znamia Truda" Factory; a brief account of the "Znamia Truda"
Armature Factory in Leningrad] Znamia truda; kratkii ocherk isto-
rii leningradskogo armaturnogo zavoda "Znamia truda," 1960. 207 p.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Leningrad--Factories)

1. YAKERSON, R. I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Ukraine - Geology, Structural
7. Report on the activity of the Yagotin magneto-exploration party in 1944. (Abstract.)
Izv.Glav.upr.geol.fon. no. 3, 1947.
9. Monthly Lists of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

VALUYEV, V.V.; MAKSUTOV, R.N.; MATYUTO, N.A.; YAKERSON, S.I.;
CHICHEVA, L.I., red.; OKOLELOVA, Z.P., tekhn.red.

[Mechanization of the preparation and placement in soil
of peat fertilizers] Mekhanizatsiya zagotovki i vneseniia
v pochvu torfianykh udobrenii. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat,
1963. 101 p. (MIRA 17:1)

YAKERSON, V. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Conversion processes

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 26/47

Authors : Shnol', S. E.; Syrkin, Ya. K., Memb. Corresp., Acad. of Sc., USSR; Yakerscn,
V. I.; and Blyumenfeld, L. A.

Title : Conversions of alpha-naphthalinsulfonic acid into beta-naphthalinsulfonic
acid

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/6, 1075 - 1078, Apr. 21, 1955

Abstract : The mechanism of conversion of alpha-naphthalinsulfonic acid into beta-
naphthalinsulfonic acid was established by the marked atom method in
combination with the paper chromatography and spectrophotometry methods.
The absence of radioactivity in the calcium sulfate deposition used in
liberating the radioactive sulfate, served as proof of perfect purity
of the converted compound. The effect of temperature on the conversion
process and the final results are discussed. One USSR reference (1944-1950).
Table; diagram.

Institution : The M. V. Lomonosov Inst. of Prec. Chem. Techn., Moscow

Submitted : December 1, 1954

AUTHORS:

Rubinshteyn, A. M., Yakerson, V. I.

SOV/2o-121-4-25/54

TITLE:

Some Data on the Kinetics of Thermal Decomposition of Alkali Earth Acetates (Nekotoryye dannyye po kinetike termicheskogo razlozheniya atsetatov shchelochnozemel'nykh metallov)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 121, Nr. 4,
pp. 664 - 667 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The investigation of the problem mentioned in the title may be of interest because it may be applied to the production of ketones, especially of asymmetric ketones. Examples taken from publications are mentioned (Refs 1 - 7). The authors want to determine the initial temperatures, as well as the velocity constants and the activation energies in order to be able to compare them with the corresponding quantities for the catalytic ketonization. The velocity of a chemical reaction cannot be predicted. In the case of reactions of the same type with one and the same activated complex there is a certain relation between kinetic and thermodynamical characteristics of the reactions (Refs 9 - 10). The process of change of free energy with temperature is shown on figure 1. It can be seen that the yields of equilibrium corresponding

Card 1/4

Some Data on the Kinetics of Thermal Decomposition of SOV/2o-121-4-25/54
Alkali Earth Acetates

with this process change at 350 - 480° as follows:
 $BaAc_2 > SrAc_2 > CaAc_2$ and at 480 - 550°: $CaAc_2 > SrAc_2 > BaAc_2$.

Below 350° ΔF becomes positive (Rossini's handbook was used); the constant of equilibrium is very small and reaches in the case of Ca-, Sr- and Ba-acetates its lowest temperature of decomposition. Analogous computations for Mg-acetate showed that the reaction does not proceed according to the mentioned scheme. It is true that in this case decomposition proceeds accompanied by the formation of oxide as the X-ray structure analysis shows. The decomposition of acetate was thermogravimetrically investigated. The devices used for this purpose are described. The thermogravimetical curves (Fig 2) reveal that the decomposition of $MgAc_2$ sets in at 300°, of

$CaAc_2$ at about 370° and of $SrAc_2$ at about 400°; that means at somewhat lower temperatures than according to Krönig (Krenig, Ref 13). The acetates which were dehydrated at the beginning showed the same results. The complications which arose in the course of the experiments are described. Figure 3a shows the kinetic curves of the $CaAc_2$ decomposition between 385 and

Card 2/4

Some Data on the Kinetics of Thermal Decomposition of Alkali Earth Acetates

SOV/20-121-4-25/54

435°. From the mentioned curves it may be seen that the monomolecular reaction of decomposition does not correspond with classical theory. Only in the middle part the curves are governed by the equation of I.order. The velocity of decomposition depends to a high degree on the material of the walls of the vessels. There are 3 figures and 16 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N.D.Zelinskiy, AS USSR)

PRESENTED: April 14, 1958, by B.A.Kazanskiy, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: April 4, 1958

Card 3/4

sov/79-29-1-40/74

AUTHORS: Syrkin, Ya. K., Yakerson, V. I., Shmol', S. E.

TITLE: The Transformation Mechanism of the o-Toluenesulfonic Acid
Into the p-Toluenesulfonic Acid (Mekhanizm prevrashcheniya
o-toluolsul'fokisloty v p-toluolsul'fokislotu)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 1, pp 187-194 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Previously (Ref 1) the authors tried to clear the question of the migration mechanism of the sulfo group on the transformation of α -naphthalene sulfo acid into the β -isomer. Although it was proved that an intramolecular rearrangement takes place, some points remained unsolved. Hollemann and Calland (Ref 2) investigated the transformation of o-toluenesulfonic acid into the para-isomer. The authors assume that the process proceeds intramolecularily and not, as supposed, by way of the hydrolysis and subsequent sulfurization in the para-position. They proved that there is no desulfurization because the rearrangement prevails. Furthermore, the sulfurization yields 4% meta-product which previously had not been found. Ye. A. Shilov and F. M. Vaynshteyn (Ref 3) investigated the transition of the ortho-isomer into the para-isomer by means of radioactive S^{35} at

Card 1/2

SOV/79-29-1-40/74

The Transformation Mechanism of the o-Toluenesulfonic Acid Into the p-Toluenesulfonic Acid

120 and 126°; they concluded that the reaction takes place intermolecularly. They underline, however, that they had not been able to determine the specific radioactivity of the rearrangement products in the initial stage of the reaction. In order to investigate this process more exactly the authors thought it useful to pay special attention to the transformation from the very beginning of the reaction. They did not only apply the radioactive but also the spectroscopic method. In the present paper they tried to connect the radiochromatographic method with the spectrophotometric one. It was found that in acid medium the process mainly proceeds intramolecularly; in part, however, through the medium, i. e. intermolecularly. For the explanation of the intra-and intermolecular reaction process a scheme is suggested. There are 4 figures and 10 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: December 17, 1957
Card 2/2

RUBINSHTEYN, A.M.; YAKERSON, V.I.

Vapor phase catalytic ketonization of acetic acid over alkaline earth carbonates. Zhar. ob. khim. 30 no.9:2789-2797 S '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Acetic acid) (Ketone) (Alkaline earth carbonates)

YAKERSON, V.I.; FEDOROVSKAYA, E.A.; KLYACHEKO-GURVICH, A.L.;
RUBINSSTEIN, A.M.

Vapor phase catalytic ketonization of CH_3COOH over oxides
of tetravalent metals and BeO . Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk
no.8:1527-1528 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Acetic acid) (Ketones) (Catalysts)

RUBINSHTEYN, A.M.; SLINKIN, A.A.; YAKERSON, V.I.; FEDOROVSKAYA, E.A.

Reduction of CeO₂ in the process of CH₃COOH ketonization. Izv.
AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.12:2235-2237 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Cerium oxide) (Acetic acid) (Ketones)

Ketonization of CH₃ COOH over alkali metal carbonates and the de-
composition of alkali metal oxalates and acetates. Kin. i kat. 2
no.1:118-126 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Acetic acid) (Ketone) (Catalysts)

YAKERSON, V.I.; RUBINSHTEYN, A.M.

Kinetics and mechanism of the thermal decomposition of lithium,
sodium and barium acetates. Kin. i kat. 2 no.2:172-178 Mr-Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N. D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Lithium acetate) (Sodium acetate)(Barium acetate)

YAKERSON, V.I.; FEDOROVSKAYA, E.A.; KLYUCHKO-GURVICH, A.L.;
RUBINSHEYN, A.M.

Vapor phase catalytic ketonization of CH_3COOH over tetravalent
metal oxides and BeO . Kin.i kat. 2 no.6:907-915 N-D '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut organicheskij khimii AN SSSR.
(Acetic acid) (Ketones)
(Catalysis)

RUBINSSTEYN, A.M.; YAKERSON, V.I.

Vapor-phase catalytic ketonization of acetic acid over magnesium,
zinc and cadmium oxides. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.10:3153-3162 O '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.
(Acetic acid)

YAKERSON, V.I.; FEDOROVSKAYA, E.A.; RUBINSHTEYN, A.M.

Ketonization of CH_3COOH over CdO and MgO , and the kinetics of the thermal decomposition of $\text{Cd}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$ and $\text{Mg}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$. Dokl. AN SSSR. 140 no. 3: 626-629. S '61.

(MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
Predstavлено академиком А.А.Баландиным.
(Acetic acid) (Acetates)

YAKERSON, V.I.

Mechanism of thermal decomposition of carboxylic acid salts. Izv.
AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.6:1003-1011 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Acetates--Thermodynamic properties)

RUBINSHTEYN, A. M.; YAKERSON, V. I.; LAFER, I. A.

Catalytic ketonization of acetic acid over a mixed $\text{CaCO}_3\text{-LiCO}_3$ catalyst. Kin. i kat. 5 no. 2: 319-323 Mr.-Ap '64. (MIRA 1728)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

YAKERSON, V.I.; LAFER, L.I.; RUBINSHTEYN, A.M.

Thermogravimetric study of the kinetics and mechanism of decomposition of a mixture of Ca and Li acetates. Kin.i kat. 5 no.é!
1014-1019 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

YAKERSON, V.I.; LAFER, L.I.; GORSKAYA, L.A.; RUBINSHTEYN, A.M.

Chromatographic study of physical and chemical adsorption of hydro-carbons on an aluminum-chromium-potassium catalyst. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser. khim. no.9:1725-1726 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

YAKERSON, V.I.; RUBINSHTYN, A.M.

Catalytic ionization of carboxylic acids and the thermal decomposition of their salts. Reakts.i.metod.isch.org.socd. 13: 127-266 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

YAKERSON, V.I.; LAFER, L.I.

Gas-liquid chromatography of pyridine bases. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim.
(MIRA 18:5)
no.4:611-618 '65.

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

SAGALOVICH, A.V.; YAKERSON, V.I.

Gas-liquid chromatography of mixtures of water with oxygen-containing
compounds. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.5:882-888 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

YAKERSON, V.I.; LAFER, L.I.; KLYACHKO-GURVICH, A.L.; RUBINSHTEYN, A.M.

Catalytic ketonization of acetic acid over mixed catalysts
 $ZrO_2 - Al_2O_3$. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.1:83-89 '66.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
Submitted August 23, 1963.

L 19766-65 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/ENT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EPA(v)-2/EWP(b)/EWP(t) - Pd=10/Pt=10/
Fu-L IJP(c)/ASD(m)-3/AEPR ES/HW/JD/JG/JH
ACCESSION NR: AP4047641 Z/0012/54/000/004/0273/0282

AUTHOR: Jakes, D. (Yakesh, D.); Sedlarova, L.; Wolf, J. (Volf, L.)

TITLE: Sintering of ceramics from UO₂. I. The preparation of UO₂ sinterable
at low temperatures

SOURCE: Silikaty, no. 4, 1964, 273-282

TOPIC TAGS: uranium dioxide, ceramic, ceramic sintering, sinterable uranium
dioxide 27

ABSTRACT: This article describes methods for the preparation of powdered UO₂ of average and high surface area, and deals with the determination of the optimum precipitation temperature, the concentration of initial solutions, the terminal pH of the suspension, the rate of precipitation, the conditions for reduction of the compound in H₂, and the surface area of UO₂. In all cases it was a matter of pyrolysis of uranate to UO₂ without the calcination phase of the process. The results show that the rate of precipitation of the am-

pH of the suspension, and to a decisive degree the dispersion characteristics of the final product.

Card 1/3

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ACCESSION NR: AF4047641

gen, had a fundamental effect on the final properties. The authors determined that the terminal pH of the precipitate depends on the concentration of the precipitated solution of K_2CO_3 . The precipitation time of the polyuranate in the 15-60-min interval does not affect the properties of the end product, nor has the heating temperatures of up to 600°C any marked effect. The poor calcination of the precipitate is due to the fact that the polyuranate is easily decomposed by heat, so that the material obtained after calcination at 600°C is not very stable. It is more stable by roasting at 400°C. A material with excellent properties is obtained by roasting UO_2 in a nitrogen atmosphere, while UO_2 is obtained after 30 min of roasting at 700°C in a hydrogen atmosphere, and UO_2 is obtained after 60 min of roasting in a nitrogen atmosphere after 60 min of roasting. A material with excellent prop- a nitrogen atmosphere after 60 min of roasting. A material with excellent prop- a nitrogen atmosphere after 60 min of roasting. A material with excellent prop-

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820008-6

sintering, mechanical, and radiation tests of the compound. Report contains 8 figures and 4 tables.

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Card 2/3

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Card 3/3